

Fig. 1

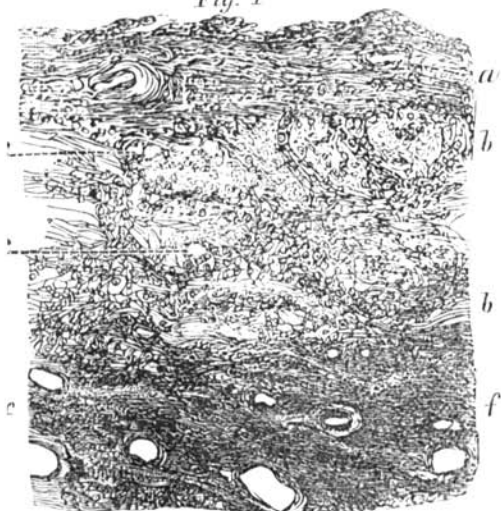


Fig 3.

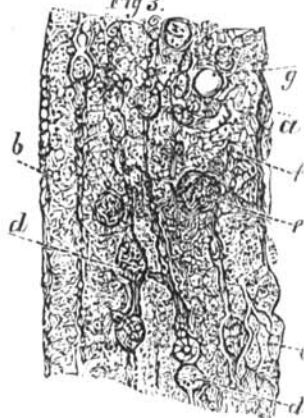


Fig 2

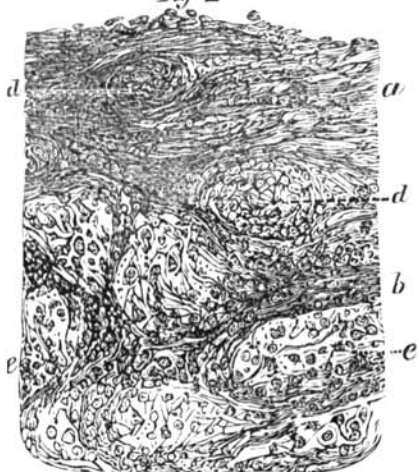


Fig 4



flammation of the brain tissue. New blood-vessels are formed in the wall of the abscess. A consolidation of the blood-vessels, on the contrary, and a breaking up of their endothelia into medullary elements, afterwards pus corpuscles, takes place whenever the tissue is destroyed by suppuration. Pus is mainly a product of the inflamed tissue itself, and not of emigration of colorless blood corpuscles.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Fig. 1. Transverse section through the wall of an abscess of the brain; *a*, layer of fibrous connective tissue with scanty blood-vessels bounding the abscess; *b, b*, layer of myxomatous connective tissue with capillary blood-vessels *c, c*; *f, f*, white substance of the brain with numerous large blood-vessels. Magnified $\times 200$.

Fig. 2. Same as Fig. 1. *a*, layer of fibrous connective tissue in the condition of recent transformation of medullary elements into fibrous basis substance; *d, d*, nests of medullary elements, apparently produced by the proliferation of the endothelia of former blood-vessels. Some of the nests hold a still recognizable, though compressed, calibre in their centres. *b*, myxomatous portion of the wall of the abscess, built up by a wide reticulum of fibrous connective tissue, in the meshes of which, *e, e*, numerous medullary elements are imbedded, either in a delicate fibrous reticulum, or in a light, homogeneous basis substance. Magnified $\times 500$.

Fig. 3. Axis cylinders taken from the boundary between the grey and white substance, with marked inflammatory changes; *a*, circumscribed enlargement of the axis cylinder; *b*, rosary-like; *c*, club-like enlargement of the axis cylinder; *d, d*, medullary elements arisen from the breaking apart of the axis cylinder; *e*, nucleus of the grey substance in proliferation; *f*, the reticulum of the grey matter with considerably enlarged points of intersection—the future medullary elements; *g*, vacuole. Magnified $\times 1,200$ (immersion lens).

Fig. 4. Inflammatory changes of the ganglionic nerve-elements of the grey substance of the brain; *a*, coarse granules, new nuclei in the body of the ganglionic element; *b*, splitting of a ganglionic element on its peripheral portion into medullary elements; *c*, the whole body split into large, nearly homogeneous lumps; *d*, the whole body and also its offshoot (*e*) split into numerous medullary elements, all in connection with each other by means of delicate threads; *f*, periganglionic space; *g*, grey substance of brain traversed by axis cylinders with considerable inflammatory changes, viz.: formation of indifferent or medullary elements. Magnified $\times 600$.